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## China, Peoples Republic of Trade data - Multiple commodities only January to April 2006

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### Report Highlights:

This report presents China Customs agricultural, fishery, and forestry commodity trade data recorded from January to April 2006. Year to date agricultural, fishery, and forestry imports were \$13.6 billion of which, \$3.4 billion originated from the United States. Leading imports from the world were cotton, soybeans, untreated wood, natural rubber, and palm oil. China's agricultural, fishery, and forestry exports were \$11.6 billion, primarily processed aquatic products, corn and woodenware. The top twenty-five import and export commodity categories for China have remained relatively consistent with previous month.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
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**Table of Contents**

<b>Disclaimer.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Highlights .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Imports .....</b>	<b>4</b>
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Imports from the World by Origin.....	4
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Imports by Port Territory .....	5
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Imports from the World by HTS 6 Digits .....	6
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Imports from the U.S. by HTS 6 Digits .....	7
<b>Exports .....</b>	<b>8</b>
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Exports to the World by Destination.....	8
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Exports to the World by Port Territory .....	9
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Exports to the World by HTS 6 Digits .....	10
China's Ag, Fish, and Forestry Exports to the U.S. by HTS 6 Digits .....	11

### **Disclaimer**

The Agricultural Affairs Office at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing provides this report for information purposes only. Readers should be aware that China Customs data in this report will not match other countries' export statistics due to the timing of exports (e.g., trade recorded in an exporting country in one month may not show up in China's data until the following month). Furthermore, values from one country to another will vary due to disparity in recording methods (e.g., FOB vs. CIF/landed price). Also, inconsistencies may exist as a result of Hong Kong or Macau re-export trade to or from China. Finally, some inconsistencies may result from different classification of goods (e.g., hard wheat from one country may be classified as durum by China).

"HTS" refers to Harmonized Tariff System. At the two, four, and six-digit level, tariff line items/descriptions for all countries are harmonized; more precise categories may differ between countries. Commodity descriptions are increasingly precise as the number of digits increase.

Additionally, it is useful to recognize that trade data for many of these commodities are more accurately depicted on a marketing year basis, as reported in individual commodity reports.

Agricultural commodities refer to those commodities identified in Annex I of the Uruguay round of agricultural negotiations. Fishery commodities refer to commodities recognized in HTS Chapters 03.02 through 03.07, 16.04, and 16.05. Forestry commodities refer to HTS codes referred to in U.S. Trade Reports for Forest Products excluding pulp and paper.

### **Highlights**

China Customs Reported Trade (January – April, 2006)		
	<b>All Commodities</b>	<b>Ag, Fish, and Forestry</b>
Imports from World:	\$ 240.5 billion	\$ 13.6 billion
Imports from U.S.:	\$ 19.0 billion	\$ 3.4 billion
Exports to World	\$ 274.1 billion	\$ 11.6 billion
Exports to U.S.:	\$ 58.3 billion	\$ 1.8 billion

Source: China Customs Data, January to April

The United States remains China's largest supplier of agricultural, fishery, and forestry products. The total imports value of these commodities through April was \$3.4 billion, which increased 18 percent in comparison to the same time last year. April thus witnessed the highest percentage increase in the value of China's agricultural, fishery, and forestry imports from the United States since December 2004. At the six-digit HTS level, the top twenty-five import and export commodity categories for China have remained relatively consistent with previous reports. Soybeans (\$1,431 million) remain the highest value import. Cotton imports (\$1,003 million) follow as the second. Among top twenty-five, the highest import value percentage increase occurred with sunflower seeds, which is 292 percent. "Frozen chicken cuts and edible offal" increased as high as 287 percent, cotton increased 249 percent; while "frozen fish livers and roes" decreased the most (70 percent).

At the four-digit HTS level, among the five highest value import of any agricultural or non-agricultural commodity from the United States, soybeans (\$1,431 million) ranked the third and cotton (\$1.003 million) ranked the fourth.

China's \$3.4 billion in agricultural, fishery, and forestry imports from the United States surpasses total imports from 214 individual countries/customs territories including: Iran















